The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS,

Official Paper of El Paso County and of the City of Colorado Springs,

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Business Items 10 cents per word for each insertion

For Sale Lost Found Wanted and similar Notices, 5 cents per word for each insertion

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Lieutenant Governor — Lafayette Head

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Assessor — W J Eaton

School Superintendent — James Corey

County Surveyor — E Nims

Coroner — George H Stewart

Surveyor — L L Tucker

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Aldermen — W C Bailey, S S Wood, J D Rogers, J Wise, C L Barker, E Wolcott, L Morley

City Clerk — E F Lee

City Attorney — W A Wilcox

City Marshal — J Lee Allen

Police Magistrate — S J Carpenter

City Surveyor — E Nims

City Engineer — E Kebler

School Board — Wm Wood, President, E J Eaton, Secretary, N S Reynolds, Treasurer, W J Weed, W A Smith, Justices

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Treasurer — Peter McCullagh, Jr.

Secretary and Treasurer — Geo. Summers, pro tem.

Chief Engineer — George Summers

Board of Health — Wm J Palmer, Robt H Lamphier, Henry M A, Wm A Bell, Wm S Jackson and Dr. C E Bennett

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST CHURCH — Colorado Springs. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A M and 7:00 P M. Sabbath School at 9 A M. Class Meeting at 12 M and 3 P M. Teachers Meeting Wednesday at 7½ P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7½ P M. Leaders Meeting Friday at 7½ P M. Preaching every Monday before last Sabbath in each month. REV J A STATT, Pastor

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Colorado Springs. Sabbath Services: Preaching at 11 o'clock and 7:30 P M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock. REV A NIVEN, Pastor

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — Colorado Springs. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock and 7:30 P M. Sabbath School at 3:00 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock. REV R T CROSS, Pastor

THE ORDERS

EL PASO LODGE No. 5 — A F AND A M. Meets in Masonic Hall, corner of Pikes Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. W M STRICKLER, W M; J H Wolcott, Sec.

COLORADO SPRINGS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER — A F AND A M. Meets at Masonic Hall, northeast corner Pikes Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

MANITOU LODGE No. 1 O O F — Meets every Saturday night in Pikes Peak avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. A H Rosser, N G; J M Somerville, N G.

COLORADO SPRINGS ENCAMPMENT No. 8 I O O F — Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows Hall, Pikes Peak avenue. A H Rosser, C P; Joseph Dozier, C P.

RAILROADS

Denver and Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING NORTH.		TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	
Passenger Train.		Passenger Train.	
Arrive	4:45 P M	Arrive	10:50 A M
Leave	4:45 P M	Leave	10:55 A M
Day Freight.		Day Freight.	
Arrive	11:15 A M	Arrive	2:10 P M
Leave	11:15 A M	Leave	2:35 P M

Through tickets to all points East and West may be obtained at the office in the Depot, or from the Agent on the train. For Passenger rates see advertisement. For further information address the undersigned.

J M HILLSON, Agent

PROFESSIONAL

L D COOMBS, M D,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. OFFICE in the Drug Store of Bigelow and Kinsley, corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets. Residence, corner of Nevada Avenue and Kiowa street.

T G HORN, M D,

OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, ROOMS 18 AND 19. Residence, corner Pikes Peak avenue and Cutler street.

WILLIAMS & McMORRIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Colorado Springs, Colorado. J E WILLIAMS, T A MCMORRIS.

EDGAR T ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Member U S Law Association, and Collector's Union Office, Tejon street, opposite El Paso County Bank.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

EL PASO COUNTY

Building and Loan Association.

MEETS on the first Monday evening of each month at Weed's Hall, Pikes Peak avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, at 7 P M, from October to April, and at 8 P M from May to September.

A new series of stock opened quarterly, beginning March 1, June, September and December, respectively.

HARVEY, Sec'y. S WOLFE, Treas. R F WEITBRECHT, Pres't.

GROCERIES, ETC

CALL AT LINCOLN'S

20 PIKES PEAK AVENUE, for

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

THE FINEST

TEAS AND COFFEES

FRESH

OYSTERS, FISH, AND FRUIT.

Agent for STEAM DYE WORKS, WOOD MOULDERS, and MOULDING PLANES.

DRUGGIST

Drugs and Medicines

we have now the most complete stock of everything that goes to make a first-class Drug Store south of the Divide.

I buy my goods for cash in the Eastern market, and am selling as cheap as can be bought in Denver.

PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS

is made a specialty, to which end I keep on hand a full line of Schieffelin's preparations, so celebrated in the East, and use no other.

I also keep constantly on hand a full line of Patent Medicines and Fancy Goods, consisting of Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, and other things too numerous to mention.

THE DRUGGIST.

DRUGGISTS

CITY DRUG STORE

T. H. BURNHAM & CO.

FURNITURE

N HODGMAN — S B WESTERFIELD

HODGMAN & WESTERFIELD,

UNDERTAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

Wood and Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

GROCERIES

H A TRUE — A SUTTON

TRUE & SUTTON,

(Successors to Field & Hill)

Pike's Peak Avenue — Colorado Springs.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain,

AND PROVISIONS.

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Will receive store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments from the Mountains. jan1tf

BASEY & PERRY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED,

FRUIT, FISH & PRODUCE,

Next door to Postoffice,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Ranch Produce Bought and Sold.

HARDWARE

BURKEE & LEE,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to our customers.

Pikes Peak avenue, COLORADO SPRINGS.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $50,000

JAMES KNOX, *Cashier* — C B GREENOUGH, *President*

W H MCINTIRE, *Ass't Cashier* — F E MARTIN, *Vice President*

Correspondents — Chemical National Bank, New York, Third National Bank, Chicago and City Bank, London, England. jan1tf

W S JACKSON, Cashier — JAMES H BARLOW, Ass't. Cashier

EL PASO COUNTY BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

DIRECTORS:

W S JACKSON — C H WHITE.

J S WOLFE — A F GOODRICH

Deposits received subject to check without notice

Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement

Commercial paper discounted

Gold Silver and Exchange bought and sold

Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe

Money loaned for customers on Real Estate or other securities at favorable rates.

Collections made on all accessible points.

County and Town warrants bought and sold

JEWELER

PRACTICAL JEWELER,

R. MORRIS,

Practical Jeweler,

DEALER IN

CLOCKS,

Solid & Plated Silverware, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, &c.

Watches and Clocks Carefully Repaired and Warranted

Tejon street, three doors north of the GAZETTE Office

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

FIRE INSURANCE

C. E. WELLESLEY,

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENT.

City and County Warrants.

Office on Rock, Room No. 4,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

FIRE INSURANCE

Fire Insurance!

Reliable Insurance!

Insure your property and sleep soundly.

A. E. BARRETT

Represents some of the best Companies in the Country.

CROCKERY

W. E. TILTON,

(Successor to F L. Martin)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Queensware,

Glassware,

Crockery, Etc.

A full and complete stock of all kinds of Table-ware, Lamps, Vases, Flower-pots, etc., always on hand.

The trade supplied on favorable terms.

At the old stand, next door to El Paso County Bank.

BAKERY.

BREAD.

For good, fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, fresh and canned Fruit, Eggs, Butter, and Groceries,

ALSO,

Fresh Bread Every Morning

Go to the Bakery on North Tejon street, above the First National Bank.

WM. BUSH, Proprietor.

Bread delivered daily at Colorado Springs and Manitou.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

Fresh Fruits and Confectionery.

PETER MATZAR,

THE OLD FAVORITE,

HAS ON HAND AND DAILY RECEIVING fresh Candies, Nuts, California and Imported Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Pineapples, Figs, Dates, Bananas, etc. Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Soda, etc.

HOTELS.

TEJON HOUSE

AND

RESTAURANT

W. S. BANKER, - - Proprietor.

BURT A. BANKER, CLERK

These houses, under one management, are the only first-class hotels in the city. The proprietor (late of the Windsor Park Hotel, Denver,) will exert himself to give satisfaction to all guests.

The table will be equal to any in the State.

Rooms are all well furnished.

Special Rates for Families.

Commercial Sample Rooms on first floor.

RESTAURANT.

U. S. RESTAURANT,

WANLESS BLOCK,

NORTH OF POST OFFICE, COLORADO SPRINGS

THOS. PASCOE, Proprietor.

Meals, - - - - - 25 cents.

Board, per week, - - - $5.00

First-Class, and Table equal to any in the City.

Parties from Manitou and surrounding country will find it a good place to get a meal

FRESH OYSTERS

During the day and evening

TAILORING

CHARLES STEARNS,

TAILOR AND DEALER IN CLOTHING

Huerfano Street,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Low Prices, Good Work, New Goods.

E. M. PECK

OF NEW YORK,

HAS OPENED A

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE,

And invites the public to

Call and Examine his Goods and Prices

He Guarantees Satisfaction.

Histock of Worsted and Woolen Suitings and Pantaloon Goods is not surpassed in Colorado outside of Denver

LUMBER

S. P. GUTSELL,

DEALER IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS,

WINDOWS, ETC.

The only place in town where Lime is always kept on hand.

Will trade Lumber for esther horses or cattle

Yard on Cascade avenue south of Huerfano st.

CABINET MAKING

CABINET-MAKING

AND

UPHOLSTERING.

[illegible]

has opened a new Cabinet-Making and Upholstering establishment in the brick building on Huerfano Street, one door west of Chas. Stearns'.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

HARDWARE.

G. S. BARNES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

WAGONS,

Agent for the Hazard Powder Co.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME'S WANTS AND WISHES.

I want a piece of tallo
To make my doll a dress;
I don'nt want a big piece—
A yard'll do, I guess

I wish you'd fix my needle,
And find my thimble' too—
I has such heaps of sewing
I don't know what to do

My Pepsy's tored her apron
A tum'blin' down the stair'
And Caesar's los his pantaloons
And needs antuzzer pair.

I wants my Maud a new bonnet,
She hasn't none at all,
And Fred must have a new jacket,—
His uzzer one's too small

I wants to go to grandma's,—
You promised me I might;
I know she'll like to see me—
I wants to go to night.

She lets me wash the dishes
And see in grandpa's watch—
I wish I'd free, four pennies,
To buy some butter scotch

I want some newer mittens,
I wish you'd knit me some,
'Cause most my fingers freezes,
They leak so in the fum.

I wored it out last summer
A pullin' George's sled,
I wish you would'n't laugh so—
It hurts me in my head

I wish I had a cookie,
I'm hungry as I can be,
If you hasn't pretty large ones
You'd better bring me free

—*Tribune*

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

A gentleman who is well known in this city has just completed an invention which justly claims to be one of the most useful and wonderful ever discovered. It is nothing more or less than a water faucet, through which, if water is run, comes out as cool as ice water. Boiling water placed in any receptacle and allowed to run through will come out as cool and delicious as water in which ice has been melting for an hour. The faucet contains a number of small tubes inclosed in large ones, and between the outside of one and the inside of another certain chemicals are packed, which produces the desired effect. The inventor declines to give any further particulars, but as soon as he receives his patent he will place his invention before the public.—*Alta*

A LESSON IN GRAMMAR.

"Well, my son, you have got into grammar, have you?" said a proud sire to his youngest chip the other night. "Let me hear you compare some adjectives."

Chip—"Adjective, little, less, least, big, bigger, biggest; mow, more, most—"

Proud Sire—"Hold on, sir, that's not right; you—"

Chip—"Toe, tore, toast, snow, snore, snort, go, gore, gout, row, roar, rout;—"

Proud Sire—"Stop, I say, those adjectives—"

Chip—"Drink, drank, drunk, think, thank, thunk, wink, wank, wunk, think, thank, thunk—"

Proud Sire—"You infernal little fool! What in the thunder—"

Chip—"Good, better, best; wood, wetter, westbad, wusser, wust, die, dier, dust, sew, sewer, sout, new, poor, pupo u-n-t-o-r, geminently, cac, Ohio-o"

The outraged parent had broken into the recitation with a boot-jack.

ANOMALIES OF ENGLISH SPELLING

One of the principal difficulties in learning the English language is the inexplicable manner in which most of the words are spelled, the twenty-six letters of the alphabet vying with each other to represent the forty or forty-two sounds of the language in the most lounging and disorderly manner.

Be the capacity of a child ever so good, yet he must spend years in learning these "curiosities of literature," while a foreigner can only master our noble language by a vast expense of labor, patience, and time.

The Protean nature of the vowel sounds is familiar to all. A few amusing examples will show that the consonants are nearly as bad:

B makes a road broad, turns the ear to bear, and Tom into a tomb.

C makes imbecile imbecil, changed changed, aever clever, and transports a cover to clover.

D turns a bear to beard, a crow to a crowd, and makes anger danger.

F turns power regions into power regions.

G changes a son to a song, and makes one gone.

H changes eight into eight.

K makes now know, and eyed keyed.

L transforms a bear into a bear.

N turns linen into linen, a crow to a crown, and makes one none.

P metamorphoses umber into pumber.

Q, of itself, hath no significance.

S turns even to seven, makes have shave, and word a sword, a pear a spear, makes slaughter of laughter, and curiously changes having a hoe to shaving a shoe.

T makes a bough bought, turns here there, alters one to tone, changes either to tether, and transforms the phrase, "allow his own," to "allow his town."

U goes well, e. g., those are whose? are becomes ware, on won, omen women, no now, view, review, it makes an arm warm, and turns a hat into what?

V turns fur to fury, man to many, no to tow, ruby to a ruby, ones to wons, and [illegible] to a [illegible]

SHABBY GENTEEL PROVERBS.

A new umbrella case covers a multitude of sins. A paper collar never goes to the wash. Always put off till to-morrow what you can not pay to-day. In a shower of rain an old hat looks as good as a new one. Half a pair of gloves is better than none at all. It is a short job that has no renewal. Never leave off a brass chain till you get a gold one. Love, boots, bees and a light heart always go together.

FIRST RAILROAD IMPRESSIONS.

A man from Honey Lake saw a railroad for the first time in his life the other day at Reno. In speaking of the wonder to a friend, he said: "The forward thing just gin a couple of coughs, and then the whole string of 'em got up and started right off." "That thar each steer pulls power fine," was what the Oregon man said when his two sons, living at Eko, took him out to the railroad track for his first look at the cars. "What you call them, heap wagon no hoss?" asked the Piute Indian when he saw his first train.—*Enterprise*

OTTOMAN BRAVERY

The Turkish soldier knows full well that for him there is no ambulance, no practical surgeon, no medical store, no surgeon. For him to be wounded, unless he can still draw unaided from the field, is to die—to die the most miserable death, lingering death—a slow torture, exposed to the burning rays of an almost tropical sun while suffering the pangs of a raging thirst, increasing the madness as the life blood slowly drains away. Yet they continue a service unrewarded for months by no pay, frequently without food, never flinching, never complaining, and utterly unmindful of consequences—supported by the simple conviction that they are doing their duty. Surely there are few soldiers like them in the world, and, perhaps, it is owing to some misapprehension on the part of the Russians as to the real qualities of the Turks that hitherto he has been so frequently unsuccessful.

DON'T BRING OUT THE ALBUM.

A young lady of proper judgment will never bring out the family photograph album to show her new beau, no more than she would take him to the cemetery to inspect the grave of her deceased grandmother. There is depression and weariness and disgust with life in looking over a family photograph album, against which the most philosophic among us is not proof. Many a girl, *passe* now can look back with bitterness of heart to some time in the past when, in an awkward pause in the conversation, she brought out the family photograph album and entered upon a series of brief biographical sketches. Fatal moment! Unfortunate expedient! She saw him yawn, she marked the vacant air he wore, she heard him heave her, but it was not till afterward she learned the crushing truth that when that family photograph album was opened love, withering, fled, and not even hope remained.—*Sunday Call.*

HOW TO MAKE SKELETON BOUQUETS.

The following directions will be found in making the bouquets of skeleton leaves so much admired by some, and which, to say the least, form a pretty and desirable ornament. The leaves gathered when full grown and of perfect form are treated as follows. Place them in earthen jars (by no means use tin, as rust will discolor them), and pour over them boiling soft water. Set them in a sunny spot out of doors. Fill the jars up every morning with soft water, do not pour off any of the first but add to it. At the end of from six to eight weeks they will be sufficiently macerated for examination. Place them in a bowl of fresh water, lay one of them upon glass, the upper side of the leaf next to the glass, and with a soft brush remove a little pulp and skin, turn the leaf and repeat the process. When thoroughly done lay it in clean water to await the bleaching process. For the bleaching solution dissolve one pound of sal soda in five pints of water, and put one half pound of chloride of lime in three pints of rain water. Allow one day for the latter to dissolve, then strain out the sediment, and pour the solution of lime into the solution of sal soda. Filter this through paper kept by druggists for that purpose until perfectly clear. Use one part of the solution to one part of water for the leaves, and for ferns, which need no previous preparation, use the liquid full strength. When they are perfectly white, remove them to a basin of fresh water, and let them stand for several hours; drain the water from them and add fresh water three or four times during twenty-four hours; add a little blueing to the last water. Remove one leaf to a shallow dish of water, pass under it a piece of ungazed white paper, and raise it from the water so that it will retain its original shape; lay it—still on the paper—on a folded towel; when you have a number thus ready, press them gently with a napkin so as to absorb the moisture; place the leaf between two pieces of soft paper, and lay between the leaves of a large book, where they should remain until they are to be mounted, as they will curl up if they are exposed to the air too soon. Select small and medium sizes, perfect in shape and fine cut. When completely dried and pressed they may be mounted on wires and grouped into bouquets, wreaths, or other decorative forms to suit the taste or fancy.

VARIETIES

OBITUARY

We had a little policy
It was our joy and pride,
Ohio went and sat on it,
And so it early died
Gone to meet Andrew Johnson.

—*Burlington Hawkeye*

A tramp looked in at the office door,
His nose—it was strangely red
As if he'd been drinking, and wanted more,
"Can't you give me a lift?" he said
"A lift?" said the merchant "of course I can"
As he lifted him several feet
With the toe of his boot—and the red-nosed man
Shot, howling across the street

THE BALLAD OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

What shall it profit the young man
Who saveth up his cash,
If, after saving it for ten years,
The bank doth go to smash?
Whereto shall he advantaged be
If, having taken care
Of the pennies, the dollars shall make them wings,
And vanish in thin air?
Suppose he should a dollar a week
In a savings bank invest,
With a semi annual 4 p c
In the way of interest,
And it should amount in forty years
To seventeen thousand dollars
Ars, how much would he be ahead
If the president stole it all?

—*George T Lanigan in New York World*

HOLIDAYS

The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart—
The secret anniversaries of the heart,
When the full river of feeling overflows—
The happy days unclouded to their close,
The sudden joys that out of darkness start
As flames from ashes, swift desires, that dart
Like swallows singing down each wind that blows
White as the gleam of a receding sail
White as a cloud that floats and fades in air,
White as the whitest lily on a stream,
These tender memories are a fairy tale
Of some enchanted land we know not where,
But lovely as a landscape in a dream

—*Henry W Longfellow*

The weight of the word—11 ounces to the pound.—*Chicago Journal*

A mayor out West has determined to kill half the dogs in the city and tan their hides with the bark of the other half.

See how fast you can say "Shoes and socks shock Susan in an inexplicable manner, and inexorably she ceases to sheathing her shoes."

The circus season is past and gone, and the man who sold his heating stove for two full and five half tickets, now steps around to the sunny side of his house to warm his feet. But his heart glows with honest happiness when he remembers how the baby enjoyed seeing the animals.—*Hawkeye*

One of our agricultural exchanges comes forward with the statement that hens need and must have a shade, and they won't lay worth a cent unless they have it. When our earnest boulevarders will have agreed that this settles the great hen question we will petition Congress to give every hen in the United States a parasol.—*Derrick.*

During a recent thunder storm near Memphis, Tenn., a negro was severely kicked by a vicious mule and just as he was picking himself up a stroke of lightning hit the mule and knocked him dead on the spot. "Well, dat's!" exclaimed the negro "ef dis ole mule hain't got powerful friends to avenge his insults, den dere's no use trying to have faith in anything!"

The Democratic papers are pointing with pride to Speaker Randall's references to "sternest economy." What is "stern economy" in a Democratic sense? Saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung hole. Humiliating the army, and crippling the government, in the name of economy, while there are a thousand leaks into Democratic pockets, is to the Democrat the sternest sort of economy.—*Inter Ocean*

"I love even my enemies, my son," said Mr. Hayes in one of his Sabbath evening talks with Webb. "You don't love Mr. Conkling do you, pa?" "Yes, Webb, Mr. Conkling may be right, he stands nobly by his convictions. You know I respect a man who fights for their convictions. If a vacancy were to occur in my Cabinet to-morrow I should tender the portfolio, like an olive branch to dear Mr. Conkling."—*Richmond Enquirer*

BRIDE AND GROOM A CENTURY AGO.

To begin with the lady. Her locks were strained upward over an immense cushion that sat like an incubus upon her head, and plastered over with pomatum, and then sprinkled over with a shower of white powder. The height of this tower was somewhat over a foot. One single white rose but lay on its top like an eagle on a haystack. Over her neck and bosom was folded a lace handkerchief, fastened in front by a bosom pin containing her grandfather's miniature set in virgin gold. Her airy form was braced up in a satin dress, the sleeves as tight as the natural skin of the arm, with a waist formed by a bodice, worn outside, from whence the skirt flowed off, and was distended at the top by an ample hoop. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes, and heels of two or three inches elevation, enclosed her feet, and flutered with spangles as her little pedal members peeped curiously out. Now for the swain. His hair was sleeked back and profusely powdered, while his queue projected like the handle of a skillet. His coat was a sky-blue, lined with yellow; his long vest was white satin, embroidered with gold lace; his breeches of the same material, tied at the knee with ribbons. White silk stockings and pumps, with laces and ties of the same hue. Lace ruffles clustered around his wrist, and a portentous frill, worked in correspondence, and bearing the miniature of his beloved, finished his [illegible] appearance.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

NOVEMBER 3, 1877

Official Paper of El Paso County and of the City of Colorado Springs.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

The completed circle of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which religious people celebrate with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the Divine Father for all the good gifts of life and health and peace and happiness, so early in our history made the habit of our people, finds in the survey of the past year new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestation. In all blessings which depend upon benign seasons, this has indeed been a memorable year. All over our wide territory, with all its diversity, soil and climate, the products of the earth have yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman; the health of the people has been blighted by no prevalent or widespread diseases, no great disasters of flood, wreck upon our coasts or to our commerce on the seas have brought loss and hardship to home circuits and marriages, and clouded the happiness of the community with sympathies and sorrow. In all that concerns our strength and peace and greatness as a nation, in all that touches the permanence and security of our government and the beneficent institutions on which it rests, in all that affects the character and dispositions of our people, at least we are capable to enjoy and uphold equal and free exercise of society, now permanent and universal throughout the land, the experience of last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting providence of God and is full of trust and hope for the coming generation. Under the sense of these private obligations to the Great Ruler of the times, seasons and events, let us humbly ascribe to our own hearts and tongues, if in any degree that perfect concordant happiness, peace and justice which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people, do not altogether and always and everywhere prevail. Let us, with one, yet a loud voice, lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for His manifold goodness to our land for His manifest care for the nation. Now therefore I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as the day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

JOSEPH DURHAM, the English sculptor, is dead.

GEN. BRAGG, the great Confederate cavalry officer, died at Mobile on Monday.

BROWN ADAMS, the celebrated actor, died in Philadelphia on Sunday morning.

FIFTEEN hundred Mormon converts have landed at New York from Europe the past year.

BEARD'S cotton mill at Gorham, England, containing twenty-six hundred spindles, was burned Wednesday morning.

THE party given by Minister Noyes to Ex-President Grant in Paris on Monday evening was a brilliant affair.

THE registration of voters in New York closed Saturday night. The total is 143,375, against 145,[illegible] last year.

QUEEN VICTORIA has pardoned Alice Rhodes and commuted the death sentence of the other Fenian prisoners to imprisonment for life.

GENERAL FORREST was buried at Memphis on Wednesday. President Hayes was not one of the pall bearers, but ex-President Davis was.

COMPETITIVE access has been obtained to both pits of the High Plantyn colliery, England, and it has been ascertained that 250 persons perished.

THE President has nominated F. W. Stoughton, of New York, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States in Russia.

DURING the month of October State Auditor Crawford issued state warrants to the amount of $[illegible]. This sum was expended in salaries, printing and incidental expenses.

THE mayor of Fernandina, Florida, telegraphs that he needs $7,000 to keep the well from starving, and to supply the sick with necessaries. Food is being supplied to 800 families.

THE following bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Chaffee and referred: To create a customs collecting district in the State of Colorado and the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico.

THE supreme court of Missouri has decided in favor of Metcalf, Republican, in the case of Metcalf vs. Frost, to compel the issue of a certificate of election as member of Congress from the third district of that State.

THE United States Consul at Odessa, Russia, says that a malignant disease has destroyed a large proportion of the cattle in Southern Russia, and is still raging with unabated fury. In many villages scarcely a cow or an ox is left to the impoverished inhabitants.

EX-MAYOR A. OAKEY HALL has returned to New York from abroad. He explains his mysterious disappearance by saying that he had not for a long time prior to leaving been himself. He declares that the ring troubles had nothing to do with his absence.

THE New York *Times* prints an article calculated to encourage Republicans throughout the State, declaring that the Democratic majority in the city will certainly be cut down to the lowest figure. It says advices from the interior of the State are most encouraging, and everything points to a Republican victory.

FIVE thousand cigar makers, in New York have struck for higher wages. They are led by a Bohemian girl by the name of Mary Heisler, who has, by her intelligence and oratorical powers, raised herself to the position of Vice-President of the Central Association. Her followers look upon her as a second Joan of Arc. Is not this girl as well qualified to vote as many of the men over whom she exercises complete control?

THE Senate has confirmed the nominations of E. W. Stoughton, Minister to Russia, Noyes, to France; Kasson, to Austria, Lowell, to Spain; Thos. A. Osborn, of Kansas, to Cuba; James Comly, of Ohio, to the Hawaiian Islands, Alonzo T. Bann, United States District Judge of the Western District of Wisconsin; Jacob S. Boreman, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, John C. Cartwright, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Oregon; [illegible], Prescott, to be assayer of the Carson City Mint; Herman Silver, to be assayer [illegible]; [illegible], Controller, and several other minor appointments.

THE leading Democrats in Congress assert that a very heavy reduction of the tariff is to be made. Our wool growers should give some attention to this question, for it concerns them vitally, as well as every person in this county and State, the prosperity of whose business depends in a measure upon the success of that important interest. A reduction of the duty on wool will very seriously injure the business of the wool growers in Colorado.

AS MINISTER to the Court of St. James President Hayes this week nominated John Welsh, of Philadelphia. He is a merchant of Philadelphia and brother of Wm. Welsh, late one of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He is about seventy-two years of age, and has made a large fortune in the sugar importing business. He has never held an office of prominence outside of local Philadelphia politics, and is better known to the public as President of the Board of Finance of the late Centennial Exhibition, and one of the most active promoters of the success of the exhibition.

THOSE of our Congressmen who have been calculating upon receiving double mileage this year owing to the extra session have been considerably disappointed, the Comptroller of the Treasury having decided that a called session is not a "regular session" within the meaning of the act of August 16, 1856, and therefore a member is not entitled to mileage at such session, whether he be an old or a new member. Since this decision the spirits of our would-be Representative, Tommy Patterson, have been much depressed, and the marble halls of the capitol re-echo his notes as he plaintively whistles —

"Life's a blessing, not worth possessing,
Friends are few whose hearts are true,
Our beginning was full of sinning,
Life's a he the whole way through."

THE Turco-Russian war is greatly benefiting some of the branches of the iron trade in Europe. Krupp, the great steel maker of Prussia, has just received an order from Russia for seven hundred caststeel guns, to be delivered within six months. Eight Russian firms and an English and Belgian house have received the contract for a pontoon bridge which the Russians are about to place over the Danube. The pontoons will be twenty feet wide, and will be made of thick wrought iron. The cost of the bridge is to be $1,000,000. Four large London firms have been invited to tender for the supply of corrugated iron for huts to contain 100,000 Russian soldiers. These huts are to be of four sizes, for 25, 50, 100, and 500 men. They are to be delivered at Antwerp, and sent direct to Bucharest, across the continent by rail. Orders have also been given by the Russians for eight railway stations for a strategic railway. All of which looks as though Russia intends to prosecute the war for some time longer.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Both the Denver *News* and *Tribune* show much ignorance of Pennsylvania politics in their comments upon the refusal of the President to nominate Simon Cameron to the English mission, and his subsequent nomination of John Welsh, of Philadelphia, to that office. The *News* says that if the President had nominated Cameron in deference to the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation, the country would not have cared and Pennsylvania would have been pleased. Now the truth is that the Camerons—both father and son—are extremely unpopular in the Keystone State. No State in the Union has been more completely in the hands of the vilest politicians than has Pennsylvania for the past twelve or fourteen years. They have preyed upon her substance until they have enriched themselves and have by their corrupt practices almost wholly destroyed the influence of that Commonwealth. Simon Cameron has for years been at the head of this band of vicious politicians. He has corrupted the whole public service of the State. As Burke said of Warren Hastings, he has been the captain-general of the gang, the chief under whom the whole predatory band was arrayed, disciplined and paid. The people of Pennsylvania without regard to party, look upon the Camerons as the embodiment of all that is vicious in modern politics, and consequently despise them. Both sire and son are shrewd enough to see this and neither of them would dare to trust themselves before the people as candidates for any office. Their strength lays in their ability to manipulate comparatively small bodies of politicians like the State Legislature who owe their positions to the aid that the Camerons have been able, by virtue of their control of State patronage, to lend them. Every office holder in Pennsylvania, from a township constable up to a member of Congress, has for years felt that the safety of his official head depended upon the most servile adherence to the Cameron interests. A short time since when the old man resigned his office of United States Senator, after having completed his arrangements to have his son Don elected to the position, no more time than was absolutely necessary was given to the Legislature to do the work that was cut out for it. Had the Republicans of the State been allowed one month in which to organize, Don Cameron would not now be in the United States Senate. The party would have entered such a protest against a continuation of the Cameron dynasty, as would have driven the members of the Legislature from its support. Several members of that body have said that when they voted to send the "son of his father" to the Senate, they well knew that their constituents were almost unanimously opposed to such action. It was perfectly natural that the Congressional delegation of Pennsylvania should unite in recommending old Simon for the English mission, or any other position which he might covet. Doubtless most of them owed their places to a little timely manipulation of State patronage in their favor by the Winnebago chief. Not a member of Congress from the eastern portion of the State at least, represented his constituents when he made the recommendation in question.

John Welsh of Philadelphia, whom the President has named for the English mission is almost as well known in Pennsylvania as Simon Cameron and unlike the latter is respected by all who know him. He is a thorough business man, of great intelligence and culture, and of the most genial and courtly manners. Although he has never before held office he doubtless knows what will be required of him in the position for which he has been named, and will perform his duties with credit to himself and to the honor of his country. Mr. Welsh was Chairman of the Centennial Finance Committee upon which devolved the task of raising the eight millions of dollars necessary to erect the buildings for the late great exposition. Many millions of people were witnesses to the success of his efforts to make the exhibition worthy of the country and the occasion. To this great work he publicly pledged his princely fortune. In every qualification for the office of foreign minister Mr. Welsh is vastly the superior of Mr. Cameron.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

Just as we go to press the wires carry to all parts of the country the sad news of the death of one of the very foremost statesmen of the United States. Although we have for two months been reading the dispatches that daily announced the condition of Senator Morton, and although these dispatches left but little room to hope that he would ultimately recover sufficiently to resume his seat in that body in which for several years he has been the most prominent member, yet few persons will read of his death without a shock accompanied by feelings of inexpressible sadness and regret.

Oliver P. Morton was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1823, and was consequently only about 54 years of age when he died. In the ordinary course of nature he should have been able to serve his country for many years longer, but for a long time he has been afflicted with partial paralysis, which almost wholly disabled his lower limbs and made it very difficult for him to move about. After studying law for a comparatively short time, Mr. Morton was admitted to practice in 1847, and he rapidly rose to great distinction at the bar. In 1861 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and while Governor was in 1867 elected to the United States Senate for the term expiring in 1873. We have neither time nor space to speak at length of his patriotic actions while Governor. The Legislature of Indiana was largely Democratic when the war broke out, and refused to vote a man or a dollar to put the State on a war footing. Governor Morton, with superhuman energy, set about the task of arming and equipping the State's quota of troops, which he succeeded in doing by pledging his own personal credit to raise several hundred thousand dollars. Soon thereafter a more patriotic Legislature was elected, and cooperates with him in those tremendous efforts, which placed his State in the front rank of Loyal Commonwealths. Since 1867 he has been in the United States Senate, where his talents and energy have made him one of the most conspicuous men of his time. During the progress of reconstruction he earned the reputation of being somewhat too irreconcilable in his views touching the South, but his political opponents always had in him an open and fair antagonist, and he was highly respected by them. Mr. Morton was one of the prominent candidates for the Presidency at Cincinnati. But like others of the greatest men the country has produced, the prominent position he had for so many years occupied before the people was a bar to his further advancement.

THE MINES OF COLORADO

The production of gold and silver in Colorado for the present year will show a gratifying increase over that of last year. As near as we are able to estimate from the accounts that reach us from the principal producing points, the increase will be from a half to three quarters of a million of dollars. To those who are familiar with the newer mining regions of the State, their great riches and almost unlimited capacity for producing the precious metals, the yield of bullion in the State appears ridiculously small, and the annual increase much less than it should be. Nevada, with resources infinitely less than ours, produces five or six times more gold and silver. This disparity is easily accounted for. Nevada of late years has never lacked capital. Whenever money was needed to develop a mine, it was at once forthcoming. Millions were had for development when we were glad to get hundreds. The mines of that State were accessible from California, whose people were educated in mining, and followed it as a calling. How different has been the history of the business in Colorado. We have never known what it was to have sufficient capital in any one locality. Hundreds of the most promising mines in the world—mines that would make the fortunes of any one having the necessary capital to work them—are to-day in the hands of their locators, nearly all of whom are too poor to do anything but the work necessary to hold them. We know of lodes that if properly worked would yield a profit of fifty thousand dollars a year, that are now owned by men who for want of a little capital, are laboring at other pursuits for a bare living. These men are now willing to dispose of their property for a tenth part of what capitalists will probably be glad to pay a few years hence. We have frequently said, and we again repeat it, that no State in the Union so badly needs capital as Colorado, and in none will investments yield a more remunerative return. Many branches of business are overdone in the East. There is too much capital and too much labor there employed in mining coal, making iron, and manufacturing generally. Capital employed in these pursuits not only yields no return, but is daily wasting away. Labor earns starvation wages. If capital and labor remain where they are, it will be many years before both are well employed. We need both in Colorado. We can profitably use millions of dollars, we can remuneratively employ thousands of men in a branch of business that cannot be overdone. The world will take all the gold and silver that we can produce, and the more it takes, the more it will be necessary for it to have, for the investment of one dollar makes a place for two more. We do not ask Eastern capitalists to *send* their money here for investment by others. We do urge those of them who are being driven out of the business of mining coal, making iron, etc., to come and thoroughly examine our mineral resources. If they will do this it will not be long before we will have all the capital needed to develop our great interests, and those who furnish the money will bless the day they took our advice.

THE REPORT OF THE SILVER COMMISSION.

We have not yet received the full text of the report of the United States Silver Commission, but the main points of that document are before us, and we must confess that the more we see of it the better we like it. That the country feels a great deal of interest in the question discussed by the commission is evinced by the demand for this report. Of the thousand copies printed, not one was procurable in two hours after it left the hands of the printer. The Superintendent of the House Document Room has had on an average more than two hundred personal applications per day for copies, and for several months past written applications have been received at the rate of thirty per day. This demand measures the public interest in the question and indicates with unerring certainty its great importance. The American people are too intelligent to be led astray by the assertions of those who constitute the moneved power that there is really nothing in the controversy that concerns the people at large. They see that the fraudulent demonetization of silver was another step in the systematic advances of the money-lords to further increase their power, and they determined to stand such oppression no longer.

The commission shows that the statement frequently made that gold and silver cannot and never have circulated concurrently is not true. Both gold and silver coin circulated side by side without the least clash or jar from 1792 until 1821, and again from 1834 until 1850. The law of 1834 greatly undervalued silver, which led to a heavy exportation of that metal. There is a point right here in favor of silver as a currency—it cannot be exported so rapidly as gold; the country is not in such imminent danger of losing its stock of metallic money within a very limited time through an adverse balance of trade.

The objection urged against giving to debtors the right to pay their obligations in silver when it is worth less than gold is well answered by the commission. When the great bulk of individual, municipal, state and national obligations was incurred, silver was a legal tender, and it was worth as much as gold. Afterward creditors organized a bear raid upon silver, demonetized it in certain countries, and thus reduced its value. Debtors had nothing to do with this effort to cheapen and demonetize silver, and they should not suffer all of the evil consequences of the result. Again, if we have a double standard, and one of the metals depreciates in value, loaners of money will be just as likely to make all their loans in the cheaper money as borrowers will to pay their debts with that which cost them the least. It is a rule that will work both ways. The demonetization of silver greatly raised the value of gold, and that result was aimed at by the creditor classes.

In asserting that a double standard better preserves the relative value between money and all other things, the commission holds the same views expressed by Stanley Jevons in his recent work on money. That writer, although a strong advocate of a gold standard, admits with Wolowski, the intelligent advocate of a double standard, that an "equilibratory action" goes on under the double standard which tends to maintain both gold and silver more steady in value than they would be if circulating alone. We have not the space to reproduce the reasons given by Jevons to prove this, but they are conclusive.

The commission devotes much time to showing the evil consequences that have always followed a heavy shrinkage of the currency, and of the revivifying effects of the discoveries of new supplies of precious metals. Many of our readers are old enough to remember how the six hundred millions of dollars taken out of the gulches of California during the twelve years that followed the year 1848 revived business of all kinds, not only in this country but throughout the whole world. We have in previous issues called attention to the enormous shrinkage of the currency of this country during the past ten years, estimated by the best authorities to amount to $1,300,000,000. The greatest quantity of paper money in circulation at one time in this country was in the autumn of 1865, when it reached $1,996,678,770. On the first of July of the present year it amounted to only $690,443,394. Surely this shrinkage is sufficient of itself to account for our financial troubles.

The commission holds, and rightly too, that whether silver be remonetized or not the government will not be so untrue to the interests of the nation confided to its charge as to fail to exercise the option it has to pay its bonds in silver. It follows therefore that any legislation that gives that metal a broader use and consequently a higher value, will operate to the interests of the holders of government bonds.

Mr. Boutwell and the Congressional theorist Bowen submit a minority report in which they express great fear that the remonetization of silver by this country will lead to the sending hither of all the silver in the world, and make it a drug on our market, but the majority of the committee suggests that silver can only come hither, if at all, in payment for commodities, "and in transactions which will be free and voluntary on the part of our citizens, who may be trusted to take care of their own interests."

It is safe to assert that the American people will be willing to exchange all their surplus products for foreign silver until there remains not a dollar of that metal in the treasure vaults of Europe.

This brief review will give our readers a fair idea of the salient points in the Report of the Silver Commission.

Monday evening will be held the regular meeting of the City Council.

The first meeting of the Fortnightly Club was held at Unity Hall Thursday evening.

Regular monthly meeting of the El Paso County Building and Loan Association at Weed's Hall Monday evening.

Somebody's cows are sure to get in improper some of these fine nights unless they are prevented from wandering around town.

Business with Mr. James Duncan must certainly be improving. He now has Mr. F. E. Kimball to assist Mr. Wellington behind the counters.

The members of the Ladies College Association will meet next Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 p. m., in the west room of the college building. A full attendance is desired.

Fresh chocolate and cream caramels from Page & Co., of Chicago, constantly on hand at Louis Pfeifer's. Boys and girls will read this announcement with delight.

John Courter and D. S. Weld have formed a co-partnership for doing all kinds of mason work, plastering, calcimining, and repairing wells, etc. Both of them are well known in Colorado Springs, where they have been working for years, and base their claims to preferment on the character of their work. They guarantee satisfaction to patrons.

Under the new code, which went into effect on the first of October, a change is made in the manner of affixing seals to documents. Instead of a signature with the word "seal" after it enclosed by a pen scratch, the old common law practice is revived of affixing wax or wafers and making an impression with a stamp. This is only one of the many objections to the code, which is probably the best cursed measure ever adopted by a legislature. Parties who have purchased property since October 1 would do well to examine their deeds and see if they conform to the matter of form to the law as it now stands.

Fatten your turkeys for Thanksgiving day.

The County Commissioners will hold a regular meeting next Monday.

A number of men in this town are anxious to get situations on sheep ranches.

Col. Bacon's new livery stable and Chas. Walker's billiard hall are receiving their rooms.

While driving to town one day last week Mr. Matt France was thrown from his wagon and had his ankle pretty badly sprained.

The genial proprietor of the Manitou House, Mr. C. W. Barker, reports quite a number of guests domiciled at his elegant house for the winter.

One man who has bought from G. S. Barnes an Equinox Base Burner declares to us that he would not take a hundred dollars for it if he could not get another.

A regular examination for teachers' certificates will be held at the public school building on Saturday, the 24th day of this month, by Dr. B. P. Anderson, County Superintendent.

Morning and evening service to-morrow at Grace Church, by the rector. Theme of evening lecture, "Analogies." Holy Communion in the morning. Service and Holy Communion at Manitou at 3 p. m.

A drunken fellow gathered a crowd around him Sunday afternoon by his yells and belligerent demonstrations. He got his liquor at ———. Many body can find that place out if he reports at the captain's office.

Over at Manitou Mr. James Thurlow has bought property down in town, and is adding to it and fixing it up for his photographic business. The change can hardly fail to work an improvement in his business—not in the character of the work he does, for that could not well be improved upon.

Mr. Coffee regrets to announce another disappointment in the dates of the Kellogg and Cary concerts. Mr. Ponce telegraphs that they are playing to $3,000 per night in San Francisco, and will remain there another week. This will bring the troupe in Denver Monday and Tuesday, November 19 and 20.

Denver Baptists have inaugurated "mum" socials. Whoever speaks has to pay a fine. Laughter is not a breach of the rules, neither are grimaces or contortions of the countenance. Written communication is prohibited under the penalty of a fine. What society will give the first "mum" social in this town?

We hope that our invalid friends will not be discouraged by the very bad weather of the past month. We have seen six Octobers in Colorado, and the one just closed was the most—the only unpleasant one of the six. If we have our usual delightful winter weather, no one will have anything but praise for Colorado climate.

To-morrow evening the pastor of the M. E. Church will commence a course of Sunday evening addresses to young people. Subject for to-morrow evening—"The young men of the Bible." Until further notice evening service will begin at 7 o'clock. While *all* are cordially invited, a special invitation is given to the young people.

Those earrings noticed in last week's paper were returned to the owner within two hours after the GAZETTE was sent out of the office. And the spectacles that were advertised as lost were returned to this office Monday morning by the honest little boy who had found them. This is the way an advertisement in the GAZETTE almost invariably works.

Here is Mr. Chas. Stearns, the popular Huerfano Street tailor, offering over in the northeast corner of the GAZETTE unparalleled bargains to those wanting fine fall and winter suits, warranted to fit like the wearer had been moulded into them. The offer is being accepted by many citizens and visitors, who may be easily recognized by the easy fit and elegant cut of their garments.

One week from next Tuesday, at Calvary Church in Golden, Colorado, Miss Marian W. Young will be married to Mr. Harry A. McIntire. Miss Young is the daughter of Mr. Wm. B. Young, a former resident of this town, but now superintendent of the Golden Smelting Works; and Mr. McIntire, as everybody here knows, is president of the First National Bank of Lake City.

Some wise man, whose name we are ashamed to have forgotten, said that the greatest benefactors of men are those who make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Farmers and gardeners of El Paso County, remember this, and get ready during the coming winter to grow next year two blades of grass, two places of wheat, two stalks of corn, two squashes, two onions, two everything where you have grown but one heretofore, and next fall, in addition to winning the title of a benefactor of your race, you will have two dollars in your pocket where there is now but one.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Wagner, Aldermen Rogers and Morley, and representatives of the two papers of this town, visited the Monumental dam described in last week's GAZETTE. The opinion expressed by us last week as to the strength of the structure was fully concurred in by the others upon examination. The dam is about ready for use, and as soon as the repairs now being made upon the flume crossing the creek are completed, the gate will be shut and water turned in from the Monument. Water has been shut off from the Fountain ditch, and our winter supply, commencing next week, will come from the other stream mentioned. Meanwhile the Fountain canal will be thoroughly cleaned out throughout its whole length so as to carry much more water next year than it has during the present.

Taxes are being extended as fast as possible by the clerk.

Sales of choice town lots continue. Prices ruled very fair for holders.

Ducks now furnish rare shooting for sportsmen and toothsome bits for epicures.

A new meat market has been opened in the east room of Barton & Hodgman's brick block.

Mr. Bowen, of Syracuse, N. Y., has rented Capt. Steele's brick house on Tejon Street for four months.

Sealed in wrappers ready for mailing, this week's paper may be obtained at the office counter for 5 cents a copy. By the year only $2.

Mexican teamsters line the road between this place and California Gulch with their 8 and 10 ox teams, hauling ore for Chick, Brown & Co.

From Hon. William G. LeDuc, Commissioner of Agriculture, the GAZETTE has received the report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1876.

Murphy is in town, not Francis the leader of the new temperance movement, but the little educated dig of that name. Go and see him for 15 cents.

Rev. Henry B. Gage, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, returned this week from Ohio with his family. He will occupy the pulpit to-morrow morning and evening.

Sunday evening services at the M. E. church will hereafter begin at 7 o'clock instead of 7:30. Members of the congregation will please take notice and be on hand in time.

Members of the K. O. R. M. are requested to be present at their hall next Wednesday evening. Strangers in the city who may be members of this order in other places are cordially invited.

We have this week tried some of the white-water oil advertised by Basey & Peery. It burns with a clear white, brilliant, and steady flame, and makes a pleasant light by which to write or read.

One hundred and eighty-six money orders were issued by the Colorado Springs postoffice during October, and $1,488 was received on same. The amount paid out on orders drawn on this office during the same period was $2,218.78.

The publishers of the *Phrenological Journal* announce that the price is to be reduced from $3 to $2 a year for 1878. To more widely introduce the *Journal* at once, they offer it on trial the last three months of this year for 25 cents (which may be sent in postage stamps). They also offer the last three numbers of this year free to new subscribers who send subscription price, $2, before December 1.

Those who attend the Congregational Church will remember that to-morrow and thereafter services will be held in Unity Hall on Cascade Avenue, directly in the rear of Cumber and church. In the morning the pastor will preach a short sermon in connection with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, baptism, and reception of new members. The Sabbath school will meet at 12 o'clock instead of 3. In the evening Rev. Joseph Adams will give an account of his temperance and church work in California Gulch, where he has been preaching for the last three months.

Among the many nominations recently made by President Hayes is that of General E. A. Merritt for Surveyor of the port of New York. The General is a brother of Rev. J. H. Merritt, Presiding Elder of the Southern District of the M. E. Church of Colorado, and Miss E. J. Merritt, one of the teachers in our public schools, both highly esteemed citizens of our town. General Merritt, who has more than once visited Colorado Springs, is a genial gentleman, of thorough culture and the highest integrity of character. No better nomination could have been made.

The Carbonate Mining Company of Colorado Springs has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The company is formed for the purpose of locating mining property in Lake, Park, and Summit Counties, and erecting the necessary buildings for properly working the same. The company organizes with a capital stock of $15,000, divided into 300 shares of $50 each. It is to exist twenty years, and its affairs are to be managed by seven trustees, the board for the first year to consist of O. C. Knox, G. A. Benbow, F. E. Kimball, C. Brigden, A. Peck, [illegible] Mathers, and Wm. Farnsworth. The operations of the company are to be carried on in Lake, Park, and Summit Counties, and the principal office is to be located in this city.

We colonize in a hurry out in this western country, as an evidence of which the following from the Garland *Independent*, is apropos: The Denver and Rio Grande railroad train of last Thursday night brought to our town a young lady very prepossessing in appearance, and lately from California. Her name was Mrs. Bessie Sweeney, and her occupation was that of a clairvoyant, in which she is said to excel. Intending to follow her profession she took quarters at the American Restaurant, where those who wished to consult her on the past, present and future destiny were invited. Saturday she formed the acquaintance of our popular Deputy Sheriff, James E. Durfee, and love, that slumbering element within them, burst out suddenly. During their interview the tender mystery was explained; their souls united, their nerves thrilled, and in fact their brief interview caused such a state of mental ecstasy that they determined to ramble no further, but if after one night's serious deliberation the tender passion still burned fiercely to be married. The morrow revealed the fact that their hearts were sealed, and that they were necessary to the existence of each other, so the ceremony was hastily consummated, as before stated.

The market is well supplied with wild meat—antelopes, deer, and rabbits abound.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Association will occur at Denver next Thursday evening and continue in session over the Sabbath. A number of delegates from Colorado Springs will be in attendance.

There will be preaching to-morrow at the Baptist church. Morning subject—"The philosophy of going to meeting." Evening subject—"The confession of sin a double blessing."

The Chicago *Saturday Evening Herald* has the following: Last Tuesday afternoon an elegant private wedding was celebrated at Wheaton, Ill., the interested parties being Miss Minnie Walker, daughter of the Hon. E. Walker, and Mr. Samuel Y. Sanders, of Colorado Springs, the Rev. Dr. Walker officiating. The residence of the bride's parents was the scene of the festivities, and a handsomer entertainment could not have been provided. The presents to the bride from her father included a bank check for $2,000, six acres of land in DuPage county, solid silver dinner service, solid silver tea service and water set, an elegantly furnished home at Colorado Springs, complete set of French china, damask linen, a fine Raymond stem winding gold watch to the groom, the groom presented to the bride a superb solitaire diamond ring and Roman gold cross and chain. Among the gifts were three sets of pillow shams, richly embroidered by the mother of the bride, now seventy years old. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders left for their new home in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

THE MUGOON

Mr. Darwin seems inclined to deny the claim that the Mugoon furnishes the missing link for which he has been searching. Messrs. Hibbe & Jefferay sent to him a stereoscopic view of the figure taken while in this city, and they have just received the following letter.—

DOWN, BECKENHAM, KENT,
RAILWAY STATION, ORPINGTON S. E. R.

Dear Sir—I am directed by my father to thank you for the photograph you were so good as to send him. It is impossible to form a judgment without seeing the specimen. There seems to be a strong probability that the whole thing is an imposture.

Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS DARWIN.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court of El Paso County, Judge E. A. Colburn, met for probate business at the court room in Union Block last Monday and adjourned over until Tuesday.

On Tuesday the following business was transacted.—

Estate of Maria B. Wallihan. Samuel B. Wallihan's letters of administration were revoked, and George H. Stewart was appointed administrator.

Estate of John H. Stobie. Final settlement filed and the administrator, Newell Hodgman, discharged.

Estate of Betsy Harrington. Report of sale of real estate filed. Sale confirmed by the Court.

On Tuesday evening the Court adjourned to meet again Monday.

HALLOW EVE.

Amang the bonnie, winding banks,
Where Doon rins, wimplin, clear,
Where Bruce ance rul'd the martial ranks,
An' shook his Carrick spear,
Some merry, friendly, contra folks
Together did convene
To burn their nuts, and pou their stocks,
And hand their Halloween
Fu' blithe that night.

October 31, Hallow Eve, or, as it is called in Scotland, Halloween, came on Wednesday. It has always been the occasion of certain popular usages in Christian countries, such as the performance of spells by young people to discover their future partners for life, and certain fireside revelries, as cracking nuts and ducking for apples. It is the vigil of All Hallows or All Saints' day, and is thought to be a night on which witches, devils, and other mischief making beings are all abroad on their baneful midnight errands; particularly the fairies are said on that night to hold a grand anniversary. The superstitious beliefs and customs of the Scottish peasantry concerning this festival are graphically described in Burns' poem, "Halloween." The author says in introducing the poem: "The passion of prying into futurity makes a striking part of the history of human nature in its rude state in all ages and nations," and the poem aims to give "some account of the principal charms and spells of this night, so big with prophecy to the peasantry in the west of Scotland." One spell is to take a candle and go alone to a looking glass; eat an apple before it, and some traditions say you should comb your hair all the time. The face of your conjugal companion, to be, will be seen in the glass as if peeping over your shoulder.

American boys are never satisfied with anything so tame as will charm the youth of other countries, and so they generally act the part of the mischievous spirits and bring about by their own efforts what foreign youngsters are willing to believe the goblins accomplish. In Colorado Springs this Halloween the worst and only work of the fairies was lifting gates from their hinges, and carrying them to distant places where the owners would not be likely to look for them. As the way up Tejon Street, Thursday morning, the yards had been robbed of their gates, and some of them have not yet been found.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Following is a statement of the money order business done at the Colorado Springs postoffice since January, 1877:

	NO. ORDERS.	REC'D ON SAME.	PAID OUT ON ORDERS.
January	145	$1,881 20	$3,694 39
February	158	1,681 57	2,052 17
March	151	1,504 60	4,016 80
April	127	1,854 80	3,380 29
May	160	1,591 65	3,120 23
June	170	1,985 65	3,850 05
July	159	1,807 50	2,614 50
August	156	2,117 98	3,090 23
September	146	2,012 10	4,120 10
October	186	1,488 00	2,218 78
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE BANDITS.

Early Monday morning Constable Lombard was called from his bed by a Mr. Rhodes, who explained that he had been robbed. Going with Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Lombard found that he had been camped down by the Monument bridge, and that during Sunday night, while sleeping in his tent, somebody had unhitched his wagon down into the bushes and taken out two wagon covers, a suit of clothes, rifle, revolver, some books, and other small things. The tracks were there, and the constable and Mr. D. L. Southworth, a friend camping with Rhodes, mounted their horses and followed the foot-tracks toward the southwest until they crossed the fountain, where the thieves had taken to horses. There was no difficulty in following the trail, as there was snow on the ground. The party was tracked directly to a stable on O. J. Matthews' old ranch, and Constable Lombard and Southworth hitched their horses to the fence, when the former went up to the building and looking through the cracks saw Joseph Miller, whom he knew to be a bad one. Telling Southworth to come on, Lombard went to the door of the barn, pushed aside a rubber coat which covered the doorway and stepped in. He was met by three men, two of whom presented their cocked rifles at his breast and wanted to know who was with him. He answered that another man was outside, and being asked, replied that his companion had no arms. The three men were known to Mr. Lombard as Joseph Miller, Jerry McCarty, and Klawen, the latter having been in jail here last year and escaped. McCarty held Mr. Lombard while Miller went out and got Southworth, who did not know what was transpiring inside the barn. Then the two skimps covered the men who had come to arrest them with their cocked rifles while Klawen saddled the horses. Mr. Lombard's revolver was then taken from his pocket, the cartridges withdrawn, and the weapon handed back to him. They told Southworth and Lombard that they could take the things which had been stolen from Rhodes, and went with them to their horses and handed up the things after they had mounted.

The two were then warned to ride slowly to town so as to give the robbers a chance. They piously obeyed the injunction until they got out of sight, when they came to town as rapidly as possible, got a party consisting of Jacob Becker, R. S. Taylor, Dewey, Dana, Wiley, Pourtales, and Snow, and followed their trail until it was lost in a multitude of tracks in the Ute Pass road. Striking into the mountains, they accidentally found the trail again, and came upon the quarry at about 4 p. m. near the shingle mill, some 10 miles up the pass. The men were sitting around a fire, while their horses were grazing near. The pursuers dismounted, and, their game starting to run, poured a volley after the retreating men. Miller fell, but immediately arose and turning fired a shot which struck Pourtales' horse in the nose. The pursuing party was not able to follow on horseback, as the robbers were firing from behind trees as they retreated among the rocks and woods, and it was late and stormy, so the horses, blankets, etc., were secured and the party came to town for more men to go out and surround the outlaws. The same night the party, increased to eleven men, went out from town, searched through the mountains and went up to Walker's mill and Jerry McCarty's ranch, but failed to come up with the men.

About 11 o'clock Tuesday morning eleven members of the Military Company went out in response to orders to report to Sheriff Becker. The parties met this side the Junction House about 3:30 p. m., and the whole cavalcade took the road toward town, not neglecting to scale the mountains, but being unable in the growing darkness to discover signs of the men they were after. Three of the party who stayed Tuesday night at the shingle mill searched a day Wednesday without result, while others started from here Wednesday morning.

It is now known that Miller, the wounded robber, got dinner at Glen Eyrie on Tuesday and at the ranch of Joan Lennox on the West Monument on Wednesday. Two other men came to Glen Eyrie on Tuesday, and left following the trail of Miller. The two answered the description of Miller's companions.

Yesterday parties were out up toward the Divide, and the bandits are being so hotly chased that they have no time for rest. They must surely be overtaken soon, and if so will have an opportunity to study geology down at Canon City, unless indeed they make too stubborn a fight against arrest, in which case it is not likely they will cost the county much more money.

GRAZING LANDS OF COLORADO.

It will not be denied, we presume, that stock raising is one of the leading industries of Colorado, and second to but one other interest, to wit, mining. It is wealth producing, and relies upon a natural resource which is otherwise worthless, or proves so practically. It ought therefore to be fostered.

A great deal is said, particularly in the towns, about agriculture in Colorado. The idea has been inherited. It is a favorite and proper theme in the great agricultural States. They would be nothing if not agricultural. However difficult it may have been to transplant and propagate agricultural products here, there has been no difficulty in transplanting theories. But the fact must sooner or later be realized that the favorable conditions so equally distributed in the States east of us for the cultivation of the soil do not exist in Colorado. This is not a great agricultural State. Other conditions exist. A different course of action is demanded. The fact is, agriculture in arid countries cannot be prosecuted without capital, and capitalists, for obvious reasons, choose to invest in something else. The plains are plains still. Preach as you will of the extent to which the plains and mountains may be transformed into groves of Arcadian beauty, the process is slow. The water fronts are all taken up and the owners thereof are wondering how these transformation scenes are to be brought about. Nay, they do not expect them. No farmer wants a quarter section of the upland. What could he do with it? The herdsman does want it, and knows precisely what he can do with it. He is the only one who has manifested a disposition to utilize the non-irrigable uplands.

These vast plains, fenced in by the mountains, the Gulf, and the Arctic Sea, are admirably and naturally adapted for cattle, horses, and sheep. They are the pasture land of the continent. The pioneer who pushed his way hither from the South and East found the country pastured by Dame Nature herself. He was not slow to profit by the suggestion.

The stock business proved to be wonderfully lucrative, because of the peculiar adaptation of climate, and because, no competitive industry on the same territory being possible, ample and unmolested area was enjoyed. Mexico encouraged it by the land grant system. Extensive arid tracts were thus turned to account in the easiest and most practicable manner. That system, like our railroad and other subsidies, enabled and encouraged capitalists to undertake enterprises in districts otherwise utterly untenable. Texas pursues a similar policy still. The result is that her broad *llano* are being rapidly occupied and converted into immense *fenced pastures*. The secret of the thing is cheap lands, and a valid title.

Clearly, then, some special policy ought to be provided governing this class of lands, whereby they can be leased for long periods, or, better, purchased outright in certain quantities at a merely nominal price. There need be no apprehension that the agricultural interest would be robbed of its rights or advantages. As we shall see, it would rather be assisted. In addition to the fact that a large per cent of the irrigable land of the State has already been taken up, either by private entry or donation to the State for the endowment of her institutions, another classification could be made by actual view, and a that class of land judged to be susceptible of irrigation, present or prospective, excluded from the special minimum list. Let the price of the grazing lands proper be fixed at say one cent per acre, or even one-half cent, and sold in tracts not to exceed 20,000 acres.

This scheme is entirely practicable, will remove all difficulties, and work injury to nobody. It could easily be carried out by the land department of the government under a special act of Congress. The direct result to the stock interest would be the same. A better plan would, however, be for the State to secure a grant of these arid lands and then dispose of them by the same method. An immense fund would be thus created which ought to be applied to schemes of irrigation, thus rendering to agriculture a substantial and lasting aid—including even the Agricultural College, now sustained by direct tax.

The wholesome effect of such a scheme prudently carried out, not only on the stock and farming industries, but on the taxable wealth of the State, can scarcely be calculated. The ultimate result would no doubt be the occupation of all the land, however remote from the streams. The inclosure of water privileges would cause artificial means to be devised for procuring water for stock.

As an example, there are in Bent County 6,080,000 acres of land; deducting from this 60,000 acres taxed, and 400,000 for State and school purposes, we have a remainder of 5,620,000 acres. The major part of it is of course grazing land. At the rate of only one cent per acre it would bring over $56,000. But, allowing it to embrace some better grades of land it would bring more. Here then is a fund of at least $56,000 for internal improvements in one county alone, and when invested more than that sum added to the taxable wealth of the State and county.

Time would fail us to elaborate further on the beneficial results of converting our arid domain into tangible real estate. Much more might be said in favor of the measure; other plans could less can be suggested. It is a real question that must be grappled with sooner or later. The press of the State can do much toward bringing forward the project, and the people through their representatives will do the rest.—*Las Animas Leader.*

MARRIED.

At Wheaton, Ills., Tuesday, October 23, 1877, Miss Minnie Mather to Mr. S. M. Sanders of Colorado Springs.

DIED.

In Manitou, Sunday, October 28, 1877, Edward Gaston.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, James P. True of the County of Lake, and State of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the twelfth day of December, 1876, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the 13th day of December, 1876, in book 23, page 97, did grant, bargain, sell, and convey to me, the undersigned, as trustee, the land hereinafter described, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note for the sum of eleven hundred dollars, of even date with said trust deed and therein described, payable one year after the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month from date, interest payable quarterly;

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said note;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest, with costs of sale, the undersigned, under and by virtue of authority in him vested by the said deed of trust, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on

Wednesday, November 14, 1877,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, the land in said deed of trust described, viz: The east half of the southwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township thirteen (13) south, of range sixty-six (66) west, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, together with all appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title, benefit, and equity of redemption of the said James P. True, his heirs and assigns therein. IRVING BROWBERT, Trustee.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION given in Geology, Assaying, Chemistry, and kindred subjects. Respectfully,
T. H. KERR,
Prof. of Chem. and Geol.

KINDERGARTEN.
Miss Fessenden can receive a few more children into her class in the west room of the building on the northwest corner of Tejon and Kiowa Streets. Hours from 9 to 12.

Courter & Welch are ready to take contracts for any kind of masonry, or will plaster, repair, or calcimine walls, etc. As the work they do is guaranteed to be first-class. If you are going to build, get them to give you figures.

Bismark Range at G. S. Barnes'.

Heating and Cook stoves at DURKEE & LEE'S.

Equinox Base Burner at G. S. Barnes'.

Everything in the shape of Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware, cheap for cash, at DURKEE & LEE'S.

Two cars of Stoves just received at G. S. Barnes'.

"Charter Oak" cook stoves. "The *best* and heaviest cook stove ever made." Also other cook stoves from same celebrated manufactory, at DURKEE & LEE'S Hardware Store.

Finest assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves at G. S. Barnes'.

What constitutes a *first-class* cook stove? Weight, Quality of Iron, and Workmanship. All of these requisites are combined in the *highest degree* in the celebrated "Charter Oak" stoves. Don't forget that DURKEE & LEE'S Hardware Store is the *only* place in town where they can be found. They are the *best* consequently the *cheapest*. Ask any of your neighbors who have used them what kind of stoves they are.

Try the new Radiators and White Water Oil at BASEY & PEERY'S.

Gents, you will find a large assortment of fine Hats at E. W. GIDDINGS'.

Ice and Mineral and Riggs' Spring Waters at C. Stockbridge's.

Dress goods, fancy goods, notions and clothing at bed rock prices at O. T. BARKER'S.

Money loaned on Real Estate and Personal Security by C. Stockbridge.

Fresh Fish and Oysters always on hand at LINCOLN'S.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and all kinds of ammunition at C. Stockbridge's.

The highest price paid for Railroad Tickets, Band Tickets always on hand at Robinson's Museum.

Genuine New York Factory Cheese, really choice, and the best in the market, at LINCOLN'S.

Guns and Rifles loaned to Hunters and Sportsmen by C. Stockbridge.

FIRST CLASS PRINTING CHEAP, at room 7, Union Block, corner Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue.

The Bass Raw Edge Hat for sale by E. W. GIDDINGS'.

Finest Tobacco and Choicest Cigars at C. Stockbridge's.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
A large lot of Silver plated Ware for sale at G. S. Barnes'. Call and see the stock.

The Hunters' and Sportsmen's Depot at C. Stockbridge's.

HORSE-SHOEING.
T. A. Hay never injures a horse when shoeing him, and he does the job in the best possible manner, as any customer will testify. Sign of the Big Horse-Shoe on Huerfano Street.

STEEL FENCE-WIRE.
A new article, best ever made. Farmers and ranchmen try it, at G. S. Barnes'.

FOR SALE—Six lots, with new house containing three rooms; situated on Wahsatch Avenue, six blocks northeast of postoffice. Price $450.

Lot 4 in block 144, with house of two rooms, on Weber Street; size of lot, 100x190 feet. $400.

Lots 9 and 10 in block 21, with good frame house containing five rooms; one of the finest locations in the city; lots each 50x190 feet. Price, $1,600.

House and lot in block 92, only one block from postoffice; lot 25x190; *good business location*. Price, $600.

Also the well-known Jimmy Camp Ranch, seven miles east of Colorado Springs.

The party owning the above described property is in Colorado Springs for a few weeks, and is desirous of closing it out before his return to the East, and will sell on very reasonable terms. For particulars, enquire of A. L. LAWTON, Real Estate and Ins. Agt., Huerfano St., Colo. Springs, Col.

FOR SALE—Two or three good ranches well under ditches, very cheap. Apply to HENRY MCALLISTER, JR.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—A large, fine family carriage, nearly new. Will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for single buggy. DR. T. G. HORN.

WANTED.—A good, gentle cow, fresh, or nearly so. Apply to HENRY MCALLISTER, JR.

FOR SALE.—The best sheep ranch in El Paso county; also a small flock of young sheep, mostly ewes. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, or address me at Colorado Springs. M. J. ELY.

TO RENT.—Two front rooms on Huerfano street. Enquire of Mrs. Kittridge on the premises.

WANTED—County warrants. C. E. WELLESLEY, Union Block.

FOR SALE—Two choice lots on corner of Wanless (or postoffice) block; cheap for cash. T. H. LEARNED, Denver, Colo.

FOR RENT—A large, convenient residence on Cascade Avenue, one of the best in the city. Enquire of E. N. BARTLETT, Sept. 22. Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—1,000 highly improved ewes for sale, with a few very choice rams. IVORY PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE—Sheep in quantities to suit. F. L. MARTIN, Crockery Store.

FOR SALE.—One good frame house with four rooms, one block from business part of town. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—In fact must be sold; a bargain; a 5-roomed house, good cellar; in a good location. Now, any one being desirous of securing a good home had better call at C. Stockbridge's. He has had instruction to sell it at any reasonable price.

WANTED.—By a resident of this city, employment in book-keeping, general office work, or as clerk in any branch of trade, except drug business. Have had eight years' experience East in mercantile business. Can give the best of references. Please address L., GAZETTE office.

WANTED—To rent a piano. Enquire at this office.

NOTICE.
THE next regular examination for teachers' certificates will be held in the public school building, on Saturday, the 24th of November.
S. P. ANDERSON,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE Clothing House IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

E. LEONARD & CO.

The stormy weather of the past week would have undoubtedly produced much suffering had not the enormous stock of goods at our store been received in time to supply the demand for warmer clothing.

And even then many poor people would have been obliged to deny themselves the apparel actually needed had we not been able to put down the price to a point which has never before been touched in a Western market. This we were enabled to do on account of our superior facilities for buying—never touching goods that other dealers have to sell to make a profit from, but going directly to the manufacturers, selecting the cloth, and having the garments made up to order for our own trade. This gives to our customers the profits of the middle-men, puts good clothing within the reach of all, and leaves us a fair living.

MEN'S SUITS.

The largest and finest stock ever brought to Colorado. Guaranteed to be of a better quality for the price than ever sold in the State. Full suits for $5, $10, $13, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20, $25, and $30. Every suit over $10 made to order.

COATS AND VESTS.

Made of fine French and American worsteds and diagonals. Prices range from $12 to $25. Every coat and vest in this line of goods made to order.

PANTALOONS.

An unlimited assortment, fashionable in cut, material the same as used by the best Eastern tailors for making pantaloons. Prices from $4.50 up to $14. The better grades all selected cloth and made to order.

YOUTHS' SUITS.

These garments have received the same care as those selected for men, and our stock is by far the largest and most complete this side of the Missouri River. From $8 to $22.

BOYS' SUITS.

The little men have not been neglected, and we assure parents that we can rig them out at astonishingly low rates—from $5 up to $14.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Made to our order from the latest fashion reports. Mothers are invited to call and inspect them. They sell for $5 and upwards.

OVERCOATS.

Our stock includes everything worn in the overcoat line, from the cheapest grades to the best beavers. And the prices range from $5 to $30, so that the leanest or most plethoric pocket can here be suited.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
All kinds of Woolen, Flannel, and Cassimere Overshirts from 50 cents upward. White and Colored Shirts, all grades. Collars, all the different styles now worn.

UNDERWEAR.
In Undershirts and Drawers our stock has never been so large, so varied, or so complete as at the present time. In selecting it we brought to bear an acquaintance of years with the wants of this market, and are satisfied that no man can fail to be suited out of the extensive assortment now on our shelves. Prices vary with the quality.

GLOVES.
Gloves may be selected from our assortment at prices ranging from 50 cents up. The line includes cloth, buck, kid, etc.

MUFFLERS & COMFORTERS
For the throat. Qualities and quantities to accommodate all.

NECKTIES, BOWS & SILK SCARFS.
Twenty different styles of Silk Scarfs. The largest, latest, neatest, nattiest, nobbiest styles to be seen in Eastern wear among the Ton. Beauty and elegance characterize this branch of our stock.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Nothing like the variety in stock has ever come across the plains.

SUSPENDERS, HOSIERY, ETC.
One hundred different kinds of Suspenders. French, English, German, and American Hosiery, Cardigan Jackets, and everything in the line of knit goods may be found by visiting us.

DUCK ULSTERS, ETC.
Duck Ulsters and Short Duck Coats lined—something new. Overalls, lined and unlined, all styles.

HATS AND CAPS.
Over 300 dozen. In styles and qualities the stock is not approached in the State.

BLANKETS.
Fifty different styles and almost as many different prices.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.
A carload of Trunks, among which is something entirely new in fastenings, protection to corners, and convenience. The trouble of fishing out the tray to get at the contents of the bottom of the trunk is entirely obviated by the new arrangement. The Valises include all the old favorite varieties and many new ones just introduced. They are made of Russia, Grain, and Split Leather, Oil Cloth and Canvas, and are of all sizes. Prices, from 75 cents to $10 each.

Competition not Recognized!

E. LEONARD & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, MONEY TO LOAN.

FIRE INSURANCE
in standard Companies, written at Lowest Rates.

REAL ESTATE
Bought and Sold on Commission.

MONEY TO LOAN
on Easy Terms on Real Estate Security.

By CHAS. HALLOWELL,
aug-18-tf COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

COLORADO SPRINGS, NOV. 3, 1877.

DEAR SIR:

If you want a Clean Shave,
" " " Fine "
" " " Heavy "
" " " Dress "
" " " to see the largest stock in this market call at the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of

CHAS. STEARNS.

Brick Block, Huerfano St.

H. H. STEVENS
HAS, IN CONNECTION WITH HIS GRAIN STORE
A FEW NO. 1
Saddle Ponies
TO LET.
Tejon street, opposite Barnes' Hardware Store.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING. Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps.
The Best Selected Stock ever seen in Colorado Springs!
Everything from a Paper Collar to a Beaver Overcoat, and all so low that no one need be without a handsome Suit.

ROBBINS & DOW.
Huerfano St., Colorado Springs.

TURNER HALL.

KELLOGG & CARY

Grand Concerts, Nov. 19 & 20.

Mr. H. A. Cofeld has the honor to announce that he has completed arrangements with Messrs. Strakosch & Hess for the first appearance in Colorado of the world renowned American Prima Donna, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and the talented American Prima Donna Contralto, Miss Annie Louise Cary.

In placing the two most distinguished American Vocal Celebrities before the Denver Public, the management have done so with the assurance that their endeavors to meet with the kind appreciation of the music and art loving public.

On the European and American continents these ladies have received the most flattering encomiums from the press, and their success with the public has been unbounded.

Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary
Will appear in new grand concerts on
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, November 19 and 20, 1877.

Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary
Will be assisted by the following distinguished artists, viz:

Herr Graff, - - Primo Tenore
Signor Verdi, - Primo Baritone
Mr. Geo. Cody, - Primo Basso

The above artists have met with great success on the European and American continents.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..... S. Behrens

Admission $1; Reserved Seats, one Concert, $1; Reserved Seats, two Concerts, $5.

Tickets for sale at Temple of Music, 412 Larimer Street, and at the door on the evenings of the concerts.

UNDERTAKING.

STONE MAN!
DOWN WITH MONOPOLY
UNDERTAKING!

If you want a $125 metallic casket for $50, call at A. L. Millard's new furniture store. All other burial cases in like proportion. Embalming a specialty.

Bedroom sets $10 to $15 less than any house in town. A. L. MILLARD, Crawford's Block.

NEW FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE,
with fifteen good rooms on first floor.
Corner of Cascade and Vermijo Avenues,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
MR. & MRS. SAMPLE, Proprietors.

HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.

HARNESS, SADDLES
Bridles, Whips, Etc.
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE Saddlery and Harness business at
PETER BECKER'S.
Tejon street, one door north of Leonard's clothing house, Colorado Springs. Repairing promptly attended to.

STONE MASONS.

CLEMENT & RUSSELL,
Stone and Brick Masons,
WILL TAKE CONTRACTS
For large or small jobs. Estimates furnished and all work done in the best manner.
STONE CUTTING A SPECIALTY.
Calcimining done on short notice.

MUSIC LESSONS.

W. B. MANNING,
late Professor of Music in Drury College, Springfield, Mo., after an experience of ten years as a successful teacher of Music in St. Louis and other cities of the East, has located at Colorado Springs; and he desires to announce to those in need of
AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER,
that he will take a limited number of pupils in the following branches: Harmony and Counterpoint, Piano and Organ Playing, and Cultivation of the Voice and Singing.

REFERENCES:
Prof. Jas. M. North, St. Louis, Mo.
L. S. Saxton, of "The Times," St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. N. Coe Stewart, Cleveland, Ohio.
Prof. N. J. Gower, Supt. of Music, Akron, Ohio.
Rev. Jas. A. Harwood, Springfield, Mo.
Dr. E. T. Colberson, " "
Prof. C. C. Cook, New York City.
Prof. W. D. Shelden and others, Colorado Springs.
For terms, address, or call at residence of Mrs. S. Joslyn, N. Weber Street.

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Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Lizzie A. Morgart, Deceased.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Lizzie A. Morgart, late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the court room in Colorado Springs, at the November term, on

Monday, the 26th day of November next,

at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. ISAAC DAVIS, Administrator.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1877.

FOR RENT—Grace Greenwood's cottage at Manitou. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, GAZETTE office.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

Evans has organized a lyceum

Murphy's is running high at Georgetown.

Pueblo wants a beet canning establishment

Salt Lake is harvesting corn at the rate of 108 bushels per acre

The town board of Alma has reduced liquor licenses from $500 to $300, the reduction to go into force January 1, 1878

Garland City is sadly in need of a public school. The *Independent* reports a movement made for the purpose of establishing one at that point

The sheep growers of Weld County are agitating the question of appointing a sheep inspector, a step which they think would prevent the spreading of scab

President Newell, of the State University, has begun to collect a cabinet for the school. He pledges himself to expend personally no responsible or any specimens of ore or mineral sent him

The latest discovery in San Juan is that of petroleum on a little stream about twenty miles east of Pagosa Springs. Parties who claim to know what they are talking about pronounce it a good article. *Ouray Times*

The townsite of Animas City was entered in the United States Land Office at Lake City on Thursday last. The town has a population of nearly two hundred. It is situated in La Plata County, in a beautiful location in the Animas Valley

The military post of Fort Garland in San Luis Park is soon to be discontinued, and in its stead a garrison and headquarters will be established on the Dolores River near the Utah line, where the Colorado Utes, Piutes, and Navajos Indians can be more easily looked after

The Rosita *Index* says small pox is still raging in San Louis south of Garland. Forty five cases occurred in one week, mostly among children. We hear also that several deaths from this disease have occurred among the Mexicans near Gardner, which is thirty or more miles from Rosita

Mr. Kinnan, superintendent of the Moose mine, states that it is looking better at the present time than he ever saw it. Immense bodies of fine greet are visible throughout the workings of the mine in all directions, and the prospect for a large increase in the already enormous output of this magnificent property is very flattering indeed. — *Mount Lincoln News*

An Ouray correspondent of the Saguache *Chronicle* calls attention to the dispute now pending between the whites and Indians in the Uncompahgre Park, and appeals that it be stopped and the question of the boundaries where and twelve miles north is of no less than any thing except agriculture, and is not the only tract of agricultural land in that whole region. The Indians have no earthly use for it, while it would be invaluable to the whites. If the commissioners could only be established

The Wagon Wheel Gap Hot Springs Company is the name of a new corporation which has filed its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The company is formed for the purpose of improving and developing the medicinal hot springs situate near Wagon Wheel Gap in Rio Grande County. The company intends to erect bathing establishments, a hotel and other buildings necessary to improve the place. The office of the company is to be located at Del Norte, and the capital stock is $60,000 divided into 600 shares of $100 each

Geo. W. Stoner reports the discovery of a coal mine on the head waters of the Dolores River which will be of considerable value when the rich silver mines in the immediate vicinity become developed. The coal lies under a sandstone formation in a horizontal stratum. The vein is six feet thick and crops out along the mountain side for the distance of a mile. It is pronounced by all to be of a superior quality for smelting purposes, as it coks well and will undoubtedly improve as the mine is developed. The specimen in our cabinet is very fine and that from a distance in the ground beyond the action of the elements must be extra. Mr. Stoner also has a mine he calls the Badger State that shows a fine ore. —*Del Norte Prospector*

On Wednesday evening there occurred a most beautiful phenomenon. The moon was just arising above that grand crest range of mountains, the Sangre de Christo, the sky above was painted in a soft tint of golden color, and the snow capped mountains could be distinctly seen forming a perfect serrated line clear cut and bold against the horizon making each point of the mountains appear as if silver crested, while the base was as black as an Egyptian midnight. To add to the beauty and grandeur and complete the picturesqueness of the scene a perfectly formed lunar rainbow was described on the dark background. The scene lasted but a few seconds, yet sufficiently long to enable the fortunate beholder to gaze upon a scene such as no artist's pencil could portray or reproduce, and none save a resident of the Switzerland of America ever hope to behold. —*Del Norte Prospector*

THE WHAT IS IT?

The "petrified man," found a few weeks ago some twenty miles from Pueblo, Colorado, and now on exhibition in this city, was visited by many of our people yesterday. While many openly pronounced it a fraud, many, including quite a number of our shrewdest and best read residents, were emphatic in their declarations that the "What is it?" was a simon-pure petrifaction—a fossil man.

Immediately upon the announcement of the discovery, Mr. Barnum wrote to Mr. Conant, the discoverer and owner, in reference to its purchase, and negotiations have been pending by letter and telegraph ever since. These negotiations culminated last evening in the purchase by Barnum of one-half interest in the fossil for the sum of $5,000.

Preliminary to the purchase a scientific examination was held in this city; it was conducted by Prof. J. K. Taylor, analytical chemist from Bridgeport, Ct., and Prof. E. R. Paige, a scientist from Council Bluffs, both prominent in their professions.

At the time of the discovery of this fossil, the head was broken off so low down as to reveal a cavity in the chest, to make room for a wooden dowel that now supports the head; some chips were removed, which were found to be of a dusky color, and covered with cube crystals, coated over with oxidized iron. In the examination yesterday, a hole was bored into the head, to a depth of three and a half inches. The carbonate of lime removed was, upon the surface of the body, a dull gray color, but gradually from the surface to the center the color shaded down from dull to blue, and cube crystals were brought out, comparing perfectly with the chips taken from the chest.

In an interview with Prof. Paige, he explained to the *Herald* reporter that this condition of the petrifaction is produced by the infiltration of water holding lime in solution, the petrifaction commences on the surface and progresses inward, the greater the thickness of filtering substance the purer the water passing through, and the purer the water, the bluer the stone produced, in the center that state of purity necessary to produce cube crystals is reached, and hence the crystals.

Microscopic and chemical tests, added to their proofs, induced the examining committee to pronounce the man a genuine petrifaction beyond a doubt.

There is no estimating the value of this discovery to the scientific world. Prof. Paige thinks the fossil man "dates the Neocene, that is, by thousands upon thousands of years, that he must have lived long before the glacial period, that ground our soil from the solid rock, and which was in its greatest force at the date of the earth's greatest approach to the sun, one million years ago."

This is, to speak, in words of wonderful in its evidence of antiquity. He is 7 feet 5¼ inches long, long arms and fingers, toes long and spread, much in the shape of a hand, low forehead, and an unmistakable tail three inches in length, make up the general contour of this strange fossil, that is sure to confuse the scientific world. —*St. Joe Herald*

COLORADO'S PROSPEROUS FARMERS

The farmers of Colorado, as well as of the States of the East, are doing better than any body else, and if they are out of debt they are in an enviable condition. The reason lies in the large number of people who are not farmers, who have more or less money, and who of course must have food as well as all other classes, mechanics, laborers, and even the doctor—all must eat and money must be had to pay the farmer.

Heretofore, when times were hard farm products declined, but now prices are maintained. Wheat, corn, dairy articles and vegetables bring about as much as when money was plentiful, there is no overstocking, and the demand for articles of food is more constant and remunerative than for any article produced by manufacturers. It would seem from this state of affairs that farming is the best business one can engage in, that it is the only pursuit not likely to be overdone, and at the same time the only one in the whole country which is profitable. Probably this is the first time in the world's history that farming has been prosperous while all other pursuits are uncertain or are conducted at a loss. It is clear enough that there is need for many more farmers.—*Greeley Tribune*

CONTAMINATED WATER.

Where there are reasons to suspect that drinking-water is contaminated by sewage impurities, a convenient test, known as the "sugar test," may be applied. A portion of the water should be placed in a clear, colorless, glass stoppered bottle. Put in a few grains of the best white lump sugar, and expose the bottle to the daylight in the window of a warm room. If the water is pure it should not become turbid even after a week's exposure. If it becomes cloudy and turbid, there is reason to believe your suspicions are correct

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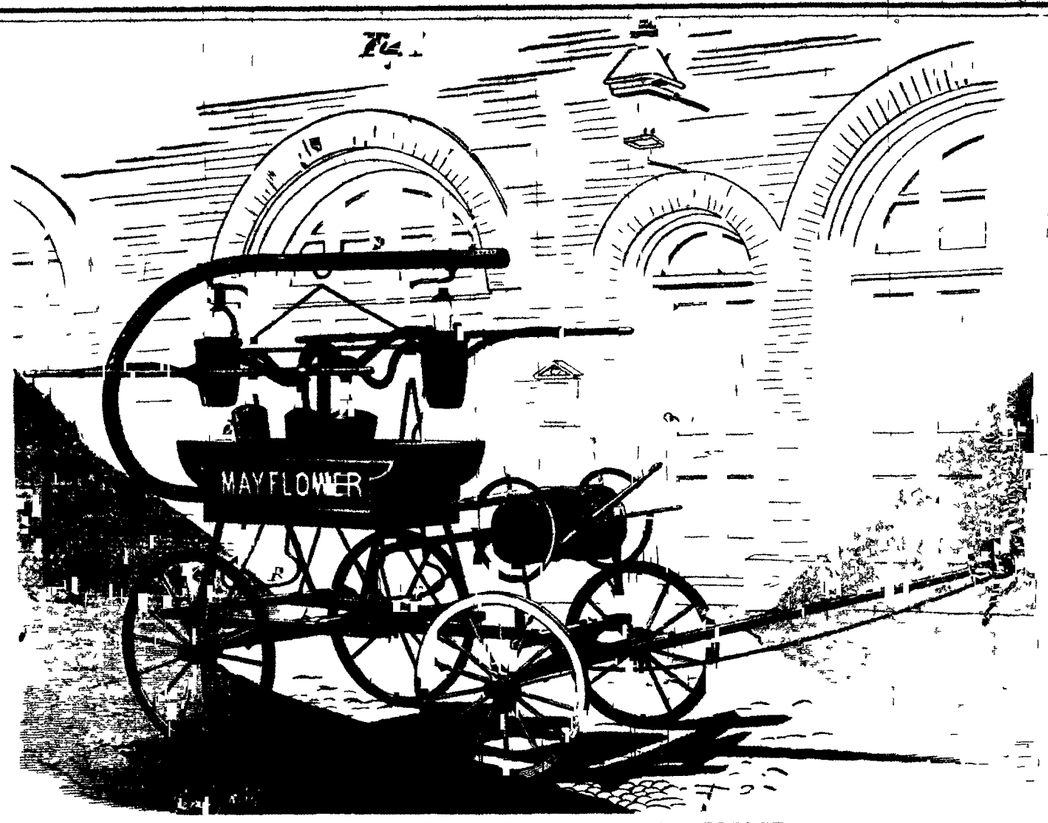


HAND FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE CARRIAGE.

IMPROVED HAND FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE CARRIAGE.

In the accompanying engravings we illustrate an improved hand fire engine and hose carriage combined, which has been especially constructed with a view to meeting the requirements of towns and villages and isolated factories which do not afford the facilities of steam or the advantages to be derived from a system of waterworks, and engines, as usually constructed, require a large gang of men to operate them, making them comparatively useless in localities where 40 or 50 men cannot be assembled at a moment's notice.

The engine herewith represented we are informed, can be operated by from two to fourteen men, according to the amount of water and the distance the stream has to be thrown. Two men can readily draw it over a common graded road. At present the manufacturers are building one size only, the entire equipment weighing only 500 pounds, the hose reel having capacity for 800 feet of one and a half inch hose.

In readiness for fire, the engine is always mounted on the carriage, as shown in Fig. 1, while Fig. 2 shows the engine as detached from the hose carriage, with leading hose run out. Upon an alarm of fire being given, the first man or two at the engine house starts for the scene of action with the machine. Upon arrival, the engine is disconnected from the carriage or hose reel by simply turning three clamp fingers, which fold into hooks, at *A*. Two men then lift the engine from the carriage, it weighing alone only 325 pounds, by the handles, *B*, setting it upon its own wheels, *C*, as shown in Fig. 2, leaving the hose carriage ready to unreel the hose. The hose being always coupled to the engine, no time is lost, as the first sweep of the brakes, after the suction, *D*, is dropped into the water, starts the stream. The engine is so light that it can be lifted and set over a well, cistern, or reservoir, if it may need no priming, although a priming bucket is provided, at *E*, leading by a stop cock into the pipe running from the suction to the cylinder. This would prove advantageous should the valves, through non use, become dry. The engine has, of course, two cylinders, the diameter of each being four inches, the throw being six inches, thus giving a powerful stroke, the brakes moving through a circle of two feet nine inches.

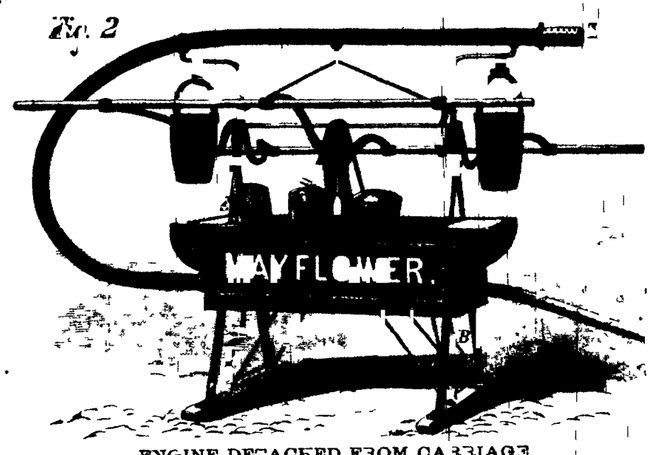
Both air chambers and water chambers are copper and the valves are composition. The hind wheels are 36 inches high, the forward ones being 32 inches, and the latter swing under the tree, allowing the machine to be turned in its own length. Twelve feet of two and a half inch suction hose are provided, with which are used one and a half inch leading hose with a half inch nozzle.

In a trial at the manufactory the following result was obtained:

Two men on brakes threw 97 feet horizontally, 62 feet perpendicularly; four men on brakes threw 120 feet horizontally, 85 feet perpendicularly; six men on brakes threw 143 feet horizontally, 98 feet perpendicularly. This range of stream is, as will be seen, sufficient to enable fires on roofs to be extinguished by the machine stationed on the ground.

The makers furnish the apparatus with twelve feet of suction hose, brass strainer, crab hook, spanners for suction and leading hose couplings, two fire buckets, oil can etc. The complete machine in readiness for the application of leading hose, is sold for $350 at their manufactory.

Individuals, companies, or towns can order the above machine through this office.



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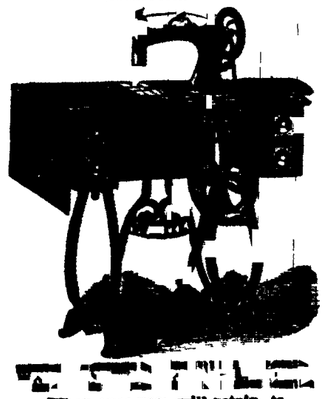

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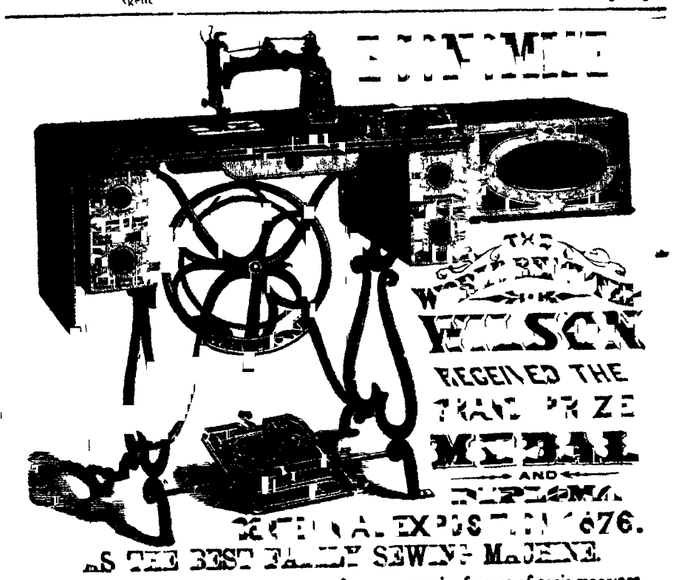

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